

# The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME IX.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1859.

NUMBER 26.

## DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

J. B. GODWIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.

Single copy, one year, --- \$2 50

Five copies, one year, --- 11 00

Tea copies, one year, --- 20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Every square of 10 lines or less, first insertion

--- every subsequent one, 25 cents. Annual

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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erected by James W. Hinton, Esq., on

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I am now ready to do any work that they

may call for, such as

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&c., &c.

Persons wishing to see me can leave their or-

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call on them. February 1st, 1859-1y.

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS

ESTABLISHMENT IN E. CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD take

this method of informing the citizens

of Elizabeth City, and surrounding coun-

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trunks, Mattresses and Sofas. They keep con-

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harness and fine harness.

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and Mattresses, done at the shortest notice, cheap

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able six months from date.

Office at the Stable of Mr. Charles Bro-

wn. April 6, 1857-1y

MARTIN BURE & BRO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned

have this day formed a Co-partnership

under the style and firm of DELK & LINDSEY,

for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COM-

MISSION BUSINESS. We most respectfully solicit

the patronage of the citizens of Elizabeth City,

and surrounding counties, by giving them prompt

and faithful attention to all business confided to

us. The experience of Mr. Delk, in the business

of the past thirteen years, gives our firm all the

advantages of a thorough knowledge of the

Commission business. We are prepared to grant the usual facilities

to our friends.

EDWIN H. DELK,

late of Harby & Delk.

EDMUND C. LINDSEY,

late of Currituck Co. N. C.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19th, 1856.

GEORGE W. BELL,

TRADER IN

## POETRY.

### AUTUMN IN SCOTLAND.

A beautiful descriptive passage in the Hon. Mrs. Norton's poem, 'The Child of the Island.'

Brown autumn cometh, with her liberal hand,

Binding the harvest in a thousand sheaves;

A yellow glory brightens o'er the land,

Shines on thatch'd eaves and low cottage-

eaves,

And gilds with cheerful light and fading

leaves:

Beautiful, even here, on hill and dale;

More lovely yet, where Scotland's soil receives

The varied rays her wooded mountains hail,

With hues to which our faint and sober tints

are pale.

For there the scarlet rowan seems to mock

The red sea coral-berries, leaves and all;

Light swinging from the moist green shining

rock

Which beds the foaming torrent's turbid fall;

And there the purple cedar, grandly tall,

Lifts its crown'd head and sun-illumined stem;

And larch (crown'd drooping like a maiden's

hair)

Bends o'er the lake, that seems a sapphire gem

Dropt from the hoary hill's gigantic diadem.

And far and wide the glorious heather blooms,

Its regal mantle o'er the mountains spread,

Wooing the bee with honey-sweet perfumes,

By many a viewless wild flower richly shed;

Up-springing 'neath glad exulting tread

Of gleeful clippers, light of heart and limb;

Or yielding, soft, a fresh elastic bed,

When evening shadows gather, faint and dim.

And sun-forsaken crags grow old, and gaunt,

And grim.

Oh, land! first seen when life lay unknown,

Like an unvisited country o'er the waste,

Which now my traveled heart looks back upon,

Making each sunny path, each gloomy cave,

With here a memory and there a grave:—

Land of romance and beauty; nobler land

Of Bruce and Wallace; land where vainly

brave,

Ill-fated Stuart made his final stand,

By yon the silver'd sword fell hopeless from

his hand.

I have you! I remember you! though years

Have fled o'er the hills my spirit knew,

Whose wild uncultured heights the plough

has torn,

Whose broomy hollows glisten in the dew,

Still shine the calm light with as rich a hue

Along the wooded valleys stretch'd below?

Still gleams my lone lake's unforgotten

blue?

Oh, land! although unseen, how well I know

The glory of your face in this autumnal glow!

I know your deep glens, where the eagles cry;

I know the freshness of your mountain breeze,

Your brooklets gurgling downward ceaselessly,

The singing of your birds among the trees,

Mingling confused a thousand melodies;

I know the lone roar of your birchen bowers,

Where the soft murmur of the working bees,

Goes droning past with scent of heather flowers

And lulls the heart to dream even in waking

hours.

How could I remain under this roof that

now seemed accursed? How meet the

destroyer of virtue—the fiend who had

revelled in such a conquest?

I could only think of the evil they had

done—not what they might suffer through

the tortures of remorse. It was sometime

before the seducer came into the room

where I still sat with the child, determined

to meet him once more when I left the

house.

O! how guilty! how heart-stricken his

appearance! Remorse sat on his forehead

—looked out from his eyes—spoke when

he was silent.

'Will you come to dinner?' he asked.

I hesitated. Should I partake of his

hospitality; the hospitality of one of those

'That is my house,' said a new friend,

pointing to a low-roofed cottage, surround-

ed by a wide verandah, from whose cling-

ing vines sweet odors were fung upon the

soft atmosphere—but from the moment

the words were uttered his sociability de-

parted.

Within the cottage enclosure were walks,

bowers and fountains. Chaste statuary

was dispersed over the grounds with most

charming effect. The house seemed almost

a fairy structure, rising in the midst of flow-

ers and foliage. And the man who sat be-

side me, whose smile mounted no higher

than his lips—the dreamy far looking dis-

content in his eye growing every moment

more perceptible—was the owner of this

Eden like home.

We were met on the threshold by a

lovely child of some eleven summers. Her

hair hung in curls. Her eyes particularly

lustrous yet mournful in beauty, and on

the young brow I seemed to see a something

—a shadow of sadness—an angel-like quiet

as she greeted my new friend.

Dressed in pure white, she glided in be-

fore us, and to her was left the duty of en-

tertaining me; while Mr. C. excusing him-

self in the remark, that sickness necessa-

riously called him away, for a half hour or so,

left the room.

'Is your mother very unwell?' I asked

of the little girl, who, with those shadow

filled eyes of hers, was regarding me gen-

tly, but attentively.

'Yes, sir; mamma has been sick a long

time,' replied she, dropping her eyes, while

her lips trembled.

'Did you come from America?' she asked

timidly, after a long silence.

'Yes, my dear. Do you know anything

of that country?' I returned, growing more

and more pleased with her expressive face.

'Only that mamma came from there, and

I think,' she added, hesitatingly, 'that I

do. But Mr. C. will never let me talk a

word about it.'

'Are you then not the little daughter of

Mr. C.?' I asked somewhat astonished.

'I am my mother's daughter,' answered

the child, with a grave dignity in one so

young—and a minute after she rose and

quietly left the room.

I sat watching her white robes flitting

through the long shady walk opposite my

window, and knew that the child brooded

over some dark sorrow, for her eyes were

filled with tears.

Why was it, I questioned myself, that

painful thought took possession of me as I

sat there? It seemed as if I were sojour-

ning in an enchanted spot, and that some

horror was suddenly to break upon me.

At my side, nearly covering a beautiful

table of letter-work, were several costly

gift books. I took them up carefully, for

I have a reverence for books—and turning

to the fly-leaf of a splendid bound copy of

Shakespeare, read—

'To Mary Frances F., from her de-

voted husband—Henry E. F.—'

A thrill of surprise and anguish ran

from vein to vein. My thoughts seemed paral-

ysed. The truth had burst upon me with

such suddenness that the blood rushed with

a shock to my heart.

I knew Henry E. F., had known him

intimately for years. He was a friend

towards whom all my sympathies had been

drawn, for he had seen such sorrow as

makes the heart grow old before its time.

His wife, whom he loved, had deserted

him. She had taken with her his only

child. She had desolated a household; and

forgetting honor, shame, everything that

portends to virtue and to God, had fled from

With an ejaculation of anguish he put

his handkerchief to his eyes. It would

have seemed hypocritical, but the suffer-

ing on his face was unmistakable.

'Perhaps you have suspected then—' he

began in a quivering voice.

Not calmly, but with the words of an ac-

cuser I told him what I had seen, and

thought and felt.

'Sir,' said he, in tones which I shall never

forget. 'I have sinned, God in Heav-

en knows I have sinned; and if in F's be-

reavement I have cursed me, that curse is

fearfully fulfilled! Poor Mary is dying—

has been dying for months, and I have

known it. It has been for me to see the

falling step—the dimming eye; it is for me,

now, to see the terrible struggles for her

nearly worn out frame; it is for me to listen

to her language of remorse, that sometimes

almost drives me mad. Yes, mad—mad—

mad,' he said, in frenzy, rising and cross-

ing the floor with long, hasty strides.—

Then burying his face in his hands, he ex-

claimed, 'Too late—too late—I have re-

pent.' There was a long pause, and he

continued more calmly, 'No human means

can now restore my poor companion. Her

moral sensibilities become more and more

acute as she fails in strength, so that she

reproaches herself constantly.

A weary, mournful sigh broke from his

lips as if his heart would break.

'O! if he knew it,' he exclaimed, 'if he

knew how bitter a penalty she is paying

for the outrage she has committed upon

him—how would pity her—and if it could





J. B. GODWIN, Editor.  
ELIZABETH CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1860.

### THE TARIFF.

In a previous issue we expressed ourself pretty freely in regard to the scheme for constructing, at government expense, a railroad to the Pacific, recommended by Mr. Buchanan, and advocated by several prominent democrats in Congress. We viewed the measure as in direct conflict with the time honored creed of the Democratic party; and antagonistic to the spirit of the Constitution.

If a like character is the proposition to amend the tariff, substituting specific for ad-valorem duties, and giving to it a protective tendency. Upon the subject of the tariff there has been neither faltering or equivocation with the Democracy, and it is now too late to retrograde. Experience has proven the wisdom of the policy which denied to government the right to levy duties on importations for the protection of any particular class, to tax the many for the benefit of the few, and at this day, there can be no disposition among the sturdy, honest, and time-tried democrats to accept the principle of protection in lieu of a tariff revenue system of tariff taxes.

Too long have they contemplated this odious and abominable doctrine, the offspring of double dealing and fraud, to cease their hostility now, to ground their arms, and go over into the ranks of the enemy.

The opposition of the Democracy to a protective tariff was founded upon principle, and principles are immutable, the same to-day and forever. Men change, principles never. Such was the opinion of the Democratic party when it promulgated the policy which it proposed as the basis of the administration of the federal government. This policy was laid down in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and the best interests of the people. Years of prosperity under democratic rule have attested how well adapted it is to the popular wants, and as it has worked well in the past so it will in the future. There can be no just ground for an increase of the tariff and still less for the change to specific duties. These are innovations upon the good old Democratic doctrine, and it has been reserved for Mr. Buchanan, the head of the Democratic party, for whom it tolls through an excited and angry campaign, for whom it battled earnestly and valiantly, and by it elevated to the highest honor within its gift, to propose them. And why? Because the country really needs this tampering with the revenue system? Are the manufacturing interests in such eminent peril that Congress must entrench itself to protect them? Does trade languish, and is commerce on its last legs, and all attributable to the want of encouragement to home industry? No, these are not the reasons for the course of this Democratic administration. Pennsylvania requires a bounty upon her iron interest, and Mr. Buchanan loves Pennsylvania more than he does the party that placed him in power. Not that he should adhere to party at the expense of right and justice, but knowing that this old and fundamental principle of the Democratic organization is founded in a correct estimate of the relations existing between government and people, and that sooner would the party yield up any other of the articles of its faith than this sacred principle, he should have given a better evidence of fidelity to old friends, even though it involved a sacrifice of personal interests.

We fear there is trouble in the future from this suicidal policy of the administration and a portion of its adherents. Also signs in Congress clearly indicate a willingness upon the part of certain democratic members to go out after strange gods. If the party would perpetuate its ascendancy it must cut itself clear of these dead bodies, and once more assert those old and cherished principles that have been so repeatedly and overwhelmingly sustained by the popular voice, and carried the country to the name of prosperity and happiness. There is no man so high in the Democratic party that he cannot be reached when he attempts to betray it. His position does not exempt him from accountability, and his influence entitles him to tamper upon its doctrines with impunity. If he ventures upon a step so hazardous, he will have ample time, without the pale of his party, to repent of his temerity. Such we think will be the experience of certain high officials before another twelve months roll away, without there is a speedy retracting of steps. The Democracy have forborne until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and a longer endurance will be at the peril of an overwhelming defeat in 1860. Future supremacy can only be secured by a union upon the old platform of the party. If we would make sure of the prize we should not neglect the means.

The bill making an appropriation of \$150,000 to the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal was defeated in the Commons, and an extension of the charter of the Bank of the State was refused.

### CUBA.

If the tone of the press is an index to public opinion, then there can be no doubt of the popular estimate of the proposition to appropriate \$30,000,000 towards the acquisition of Cuba. We have noted the manner in which our democratic contemporaries regard the matter, very closely, and the feeling against it seems to be pretty general. Not that they are not favorably inclined to the acquisition of Cuba, for upon this point there is but one opinion, and even our opponents are not averse to extending an ownership over the gem of the Antilles, but a more direct and unequivocal mode is preferred; and because the depleted state of the federal treasury renders such an appropriation upon an object of such doubtful expediency, both unwise and impolitic.

The expediency of the matter is not more doubtful than the passage of the bill will be farcical, in view of the reception given to that part of the President's message by Spain, which proposes to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. All attempts to secure this coveted prize in the face of the declarations of Spanish authorities, is but a waste of time, and the sooner the thing is permitted to drop it is better for the honor, if not the peace, of the country.

If those who are pressing the passage of the bill so petulantly, would cast an eye over the country and satisfy themselves how obnoxious it is to the majority of the people, we think they would cease their efforts in this direction, and apply themselves to more practicable and useful matters. There is a general expression of condemnation among the Democracy for the TUNNEY MILL BILL, and we hope that it will be killed and buried.

**FATHER AND DAUGHTER.**—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Peterson and Brother, a copy of Miss Bremer's new work, *Father and Daughter*, which has been printed from advanced sheets received by the last English steamer. We have commenced but not finished reading this book, yet enough have we gone through with to enable us to pronounce it a charming story, and worthy the reputation of the gifted authoress. It is handsomely bound, and will be sent free of postage by enclosing \$1.25 to T. B. Peterson and Brother 306, Chestnut St., Philadelphia. We cannot omit the mention of the most extraordinary feat in printing this book that has ever been accomplished with type in this country, it having been set up and stereotyped, over three tons of paper were made for it by the well-known paper house of Charles Magarge & Co., each sheet of paper measuring 31 inches by 41 inches in size, to print it on, and printed and bound ready for sale in less than *forty-eight hours* from the time the advanced sheets were put in the publisher's hands.

We question if a like example of quick work has a parallel, not only in this, but in any other country.

### THE REVENUE BILL.

We insert to-day, in full, the Revenue bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature. An earlier report of it would have been given, but that we preferred to wait until the bill was perfected. Our readers can now form their own estimate. We suppose that it was the best that could be done, though we think it is liable to some objections. The taxes imposed by this bill are high, yet the demands which will be made upon the treasury, from the liberality of previous legislatures in granting appropriations, rendered their imposition indispensable.

### THE FARMER'S BANK.

The bill to amend the charter of the Farmers' Bank, received the sanction of both branches of the Legislature. This removes the principal Bank to Greensboro' and gives us the Branch in its place. Quite a comment upon the financial ability of E. City. The promise is now, that the Bank shall soon be put in working order. We shall see.

### THE ADDRESS TO-NIGHT.

We must again call the attention of the public to the address to-night at Avon Hall, half past seven o'clock, in behalf of the Mount Vernon fund, by our esteemed townsman, W. F. Martin, Esq. Go early and procure comfortable seats. We shall expect a crowded house, not less in honor of the gifted and eloquent speaker than interest in the object of the address.

**GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK** for March is on hand, and a capital number it is. Just the thing desired by the ladies, to whose pleasure Godey has the art pre-eminent of catering. His 'Book' is as yet unrivalled.

**THE TACTICS OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE LEGISLATURE.**—On the final passage of the Revenue Bill in the House of Commons, forty-four democrats and four opposition members voted for it, and thirty-two opposition members and ten democrats voted against it.

The liabilities of the State have to be met, and we should like to know how it is to be done if not in the usual way of levying taxes. We suspect the opposition members in the Legislature voted against the bill for the purpose of making capital out of it during the next electioneering campaign. The people will be told how the democrats taxed them, and how they (the patriotic whigs and know nothings) resisted it. But they must also tell the people that they helped to bring the State in debt; if they don't somebody else will, and show it from the record. Then what will the dear people say to them for voting money away and refusing to vote any back into the Treasury. They may try to excuse themselves by saying that this article and that article was unjustly taxed; but many will consider it right to raise revenue from other sources besides land and negroes.

While our opposition friends are appealing to the prejudices of the people about taxes, we shall not be surprised to hear them complaining of the democrats for not granting more aid to internal improvement schemes. The Raleigh Register has already taunted the democratic party for not removing the restrictions from the Western Extension (placed there by the whig leader in the Senate two years ago, Gen. Dockery.) We can't understand why the Register should want the restrictions removed if its party is determined to vote against raising the means to meet even present liabilities. —*Western Democrat.*

### REVENUE ACT.

1. An act entitled Revenue. [Provides that the county courts at their first term after the first day of July next, shall appoint one justice of the peace and two freeholders for each captain's district in the county, who shall be a board to value land and town lots. These district boards are to perform their duties, and make return to a county board of valuation, to meet on the second Monday of January after the appointment of the district boards, said county board to be composed of the justices of the peace who were members of the different district boards. The county board is to examine and compare the lists, and re-assess, when necessary, and make return to the clerk of the county court. The members of these boards to receive not more than \$2 per day while engaged in the discharge of their duties. The takers of the tax-lists to receive such compensation as the county court may allow. The following subjects shall be annually listed, and taxed as follows: Real property, with the improvements thereon, (including entries of land,) twenty cents on every hundred dollars of its value; every taxable poll, eighty cents; every toll gate on a turnpike road, and every toll bridge, five per cent. on the gross receipts and every gate permitted by the county court to be erected across a highway, fifteen dollars; every ferry one per cent. on the total receipts of tolls during the year; every studhorse or jackass, let to mares for a price, belonging to a resident of the State, six dollars, unless the highest price demanded for the season for one mare shall exceed that sum, in which case the amount thus demanded shall be paid as tax. This subject shall be listed, and the tax paid in the county in which the owner resides; every dollar of net interest, not previously listed, received or accrued, (whether demandable or not,) on or before the first day of July of every year, on bonds or certificates of the debt of the United States, of this State, (unless exempt by chapter 90 of the Revised Code, entitled "Public Debt," or of any other State or government, or any county or corporation, municipal or private, or any bond or note, contract, account, or other claim or demand against solvent debtors, wherever they may reside, four cents; every dollar of net dividend or profit, not previously listed, declared, received, or due on or before the first day of July, in each year, upon money, or capital invested in steam vessels of 20 tons burden or upwards, or in shares in any bank or other incorporation or trading company, four cents; every note shaver, or person who buys any note or notes, bond or bonds made by individuals, shall list the profits made and received or secured on all such purchases made by him during the year ending on the first day of July, whether made for cash or in exchange for other notes or bonds, and pay a tax of ten per cent. on the aggregate amount of such profits, in addition to the tax imposed by this act on the interest he may receive on such notes or bonds: *Provided*, There shall be no deduction made from the profits in consequence of any losses sustained; every person resident in this State, engaged in the business of buying and selling slaves, whether the purchases or sales be made in or out of the State, for cash or on credit, one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of all his purchases, during the twelve months ending on the first day of July of each year; every person resident in the State, not a regular trader in slaves, who may buy a slave or slaves to sell again, whether such purchase or sale be made in, or out of the State, for cash or on credit, one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases during the twelve months ending on the first day of July of each year; every carriage, buggy or other vehicle kept for pleasure or for the conveyance of persons, of the value of fifty dollars or upwards, one per cent. on its value; all gold and silver plate, and gold and silver plated ware, and jewelry, worn by males, including watch-chains, seals and keys, when collectively of greater value than twenty-five dollars, one per cent. on their entire value; every watch in use one per cent. on the value: *Provided*, That all watches worn by ladies shall be exempt from taxation. Every harp in use, \$2.50; every piano in use, \$1.50; every dirk, bowie-knife, pistol, sword-cane, dirk-cane and rifle-cane, used or worn about the person of any one at any time during the year, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Arms used for murther shall be exempt from taxation; every resident surgeon-dentist, physician, lawyer, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist, or other person taking likenesses of the human face, every commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and auctioneer; every State and county officer, and every person in the employment of incorporated or private companies, societies, institutions or individuals, and every other person, (except ministers of the gospel, and Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, whose annual total receipts and income, (whether in money or otherwise,) in the way of practice, salary, fees, wages, perquisites and emoluments, amount to, or are worth five hundred dollars or upwards, one per cent. on such total receipts and income; every resident of the State that brings into the State, or buys from a non-resident, whether by sample or otherwise, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials for the purpose of sale, ten per cent. on the amount of his purchase. Every person that buys to sell again, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials from this maker in this State, his agent, factor or commission merchant, five per cent. on his purchases; upon all real and personal estate, whether legal or equitable, above the value of one hundred dollars, situated within this State, which shall descend, or be devised or bequeathed to any collateral relation, or person, other than a lineal ancestor or descendant, or the husband or wife of the deceased, or husband or wife of such ancestor or descendant, or to which such collateral relation may become entitled under the law for the distribution of intestate's estates, and which real and personal estate may not be required in the payment of debts and other liabilities, the following per centum tax upon the value thereof, shall be paid: Class 1.—If such collateral relation be a brother or sister, a tax of one per cent.; Class 2.—If such collateral relation be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or child of such brother or sister, a tax of two per cent.; Class 3.—If such collateral relation be a more remote relation, or the devise or legatee be a stranger, a tax of three per cent.; the foregoing to be listed by the persons who own the property, or who are in possession of it on the first day of July of every year; taxable free negroes shall be listed, and the tax paid by the owner of the land on which they reside. The sheriff shall, in addition to the foregoing, annually collect the taxes as set forth as follows,

and grant to each party paying the tax a license to carry on his business until the first day of July next ensuing, except in cases where the tax is on a non-resident trader in slaves, or horses or mule drovers, in which cases no license shall be required; every company of circus riders, or exhibitors of collections of animals, seventy-five dollars for each county in which they shall perform or exhibit for reward every separate exhibition, commonly known as side shows, accompanying such performers or exhibitors, which cannot be seen without the payment of a separate charge, fifteen dollars for each county in which it is exhibited for reward; every company of stage or theatrical players, or persons performing feats of strength or agility, or exhibiting natural or artificial objects, except amateur performers, twenty dollars for each county in which they exhibit for reward every company of itinerant singers, or performers on musical instruments, or dancers, or itinerant companies, who otherwise exhibit for the public amusement, ten dollars for each county in which they exhibit for reward; every insurance company incorporated by this State, except companies for mutual assurance, who take no policy out of the State, one hundred dollars; every insurance company incorporated out of the State, one hundred dollars for each county in which an agency is established; every agency of a bank incorporated out of the State, five hundred dollars; every money or exchange bond or note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, three hundred dollars for each county in which he has an office or place of business; every express company, ten dollars for each county in which it proposes to deliver packages; every public billiard table, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; every private billiard table twenty-five dollars; every public bowling alley, whether called a nine-pin or ten-pin alley, or by any other name, fifty dollars; every private bowling alley, ten dollars; every lively stable, where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, twenty-five dollars; every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, or retailer of malt liquors, thirty dollars; in addition to this, such retailer shall list the amount of liquors, wines and cordials as required above, and pay the tax there imposed; every itinerant surgeon-dentist, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist, and other persons taking likenesses of the human face, ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business: *Provided*, That such person shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the sheriff of the county, in which he proposes to practice, that he is a resident of the State, and has listed the receipts in his profession for the previous year shall be exempt from the tax imposed in this paragraph; every non-resident of the State, who, in person or by agent, shall purchase any slave or slaves in this State, shall immediately after such purchase, become liable to pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the amount of his purchase, and upon his neglect or failure to pay such tax, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, which shall be collected by the sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State; every non-resident of the State, who, either in person or by agent, brings a slave or slaves into the State, and sells, shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the amount of each sale effected. If he fail to pay this tax, the purchaser shall be liable for the same, and the sheriff of the county in which the sale was made, or in which the purchaser resides shall collect by distress or otherwise out of the seller, if to be found in his county, and if the seller is not to be found, out of the buyer; every person that sells playing cards, a sum equal to thirty-five cents per pack on all cards sold by him during the year; every person that, for himself, or as agent for another at his regular place of business, sells riding vehicles, manufactured out of this State, one per cent. on his sales; every auctioneer, on all goods, wares or merchandise placed in his hands by a merchant resident in the State, (whether owner or not) or by a commission merchant, one per cent. on the gross amount of sales, and if by itinerant traders, or such as are not residents of the State, five per cent. on gross amount of sales, subject to all the regulations and exemptions set forth in the tenth chapter of Revised Code, entitled, "Auctions and Auctioneers;" every merchant, merchant tailor, jeweler, grocer, druggist, apothecary, produce dealer, commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and every other trader, who, as principal, or agent for another, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandise of whatsoever name or description, and who is not taxed on his purchases in some other paragraph of this schedule, one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases, whether made in or out of the State, for cash, or on credit: *Provided*, That articles the growth or manufacture of this State, if bought in the State, and also articles the growth or manufacture of adjoining States, if brought into this State for sale by the grower or manufacturer, shall not be required to be returned in the amount of purchases, but shall be exempt from taxation; every dealer in ready-made clothing (for males) one and one-half per cent. on total amount of purchases; every person who, for himself, or as agent for another, sells patent medicines or nostrums, ten per cent. on amount of his sales; every non-resident horse or mule drover, or person who receives horses or mules to sell for a non-resident, one per cent. on the amount of each sale, due as soon as the sale is effected; and upon his neglect or failure to pay such tax in every county in which he sells, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, which shall be collected by the sheriff, by distress or otherwise, one-half to his own use, and one-half to the use of the State. Every horse or mule drover shall be considered a non-resident, unless the sheriff has satisfactory evidence that he is a resident of the State; and the sheriff shall have power and authority to examine, on oath, at any time, every horse or mule drover, or person who receives horses or mules to sell for another, as to whether he has made any sale or exchange or not, and as to whether he is a non-resident, or agent of a non-resident, and on his failure to answer, he shall be subject to the same penalty as for failure or neglect to pay such tax; every studhorse or jackass let to mares for a price, belonging to a non-resident of the State, ten dollars, unless the highest price demanded for the season, for one mare, shall exceed that sum, in which case, the amount thus demanded shall be paid for the license. The payment to one sheriff, and the license under his hand, shall protect the subject in this paragraph taxed, in any county of this State. Every such studhorse or jackass shall be considered as be-

longing to a non-resident, unless the sheriff is furnished with satisfactory evidence that the owner is a resident of the State; every person that peddles goods, wares or merchandise either by land or water, not the growth or manufacture of this State, or any drugs, medicines or nostrums, whether such person travel on foot, with a conveyance, or otherwise, shall first have proved to the county court, that he is a citizen of the United States, and is of good moral character, and shall have obtained from the court, (who may in its discretion, make or refuse) an order to the sheriff to grant him peddler's license, to expire on the 1st of July next ensuing.

And the sheriff on production of a copy of such order, certified by the clerk of said court, shall grant such license for his county, on receipt of forty dollars tax: *Provided*, That not more than one person shall peddle under one license. (2.) That any person who temporarily carries on a business as merchant in any public place, and then removes his goods, shall be deemed a peddler. (3.) That nothing in this act contained shall prevent any person from freely selling live stock, vegetables, fruits, oysters, fish, books, charts, maps, printed, music, or the articles of his own growth or manufacture. (4.) That nothing herein contained shall release peddlers from paying the tax imposed in this act, on persons who deal in the same species of merchandise, which tax shall be collected or secured in the same manner as in case of other merchants or traders; every itinerant who deals in or puts up lighting rods, or who sells spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, in quantities from one quart to one barrel, shall be under the same rules and restrictions, and be liable to the same tax as peddlers, except that no order from court shall be required to entitle him to a license; every company of gypsies, or any strolling company of persons who make a support by telling fortunes, pretending to tell fortunes, horse trading, tinkering or begging, one hundred dollars in each county in which the offer to practice any of their crafts, recoverable out of any property belonging to any one of the company; every corporation that might become incorporated by letters patent, under the provisions of chapter 28, Revised Code, entitled "corporations," shall fail to do so and apply to the General Assembly and obtain a special act of incorporation, or shall obtain an act to amend their charter, whether it had been secured by letters patent under special law or by a special act, twenty-five dollars, for each act to incorporate or to amend, which tax shall be paid to the treasurer of the State; every non-resident broker shall pay one-fourth of one per cent. on all the exchange or specie drawn from the banks of this State—this amount to be retained and paid over by the Cashier; the president and cashier of each of the banks in this State, on or before the first day of October, in each year, shall pay into the public treasury the following tax, to wit: If the profits divided among the stockholders of the banks under their charge, during the year, amounted to not less than six, and not more than seven per cent., one-half of one per cent. on the stock owned by individuals or corporations; if over seven and not more than eight per cent., three-fourths of one per cent. on the stock thus owned; if more than eight per cent. one per cent. on the stock thus owned; every license to an attorney to practice law in the county or superior courts, fifteen dollars to be paid at the time of obtaining the same, to the clerk of the supreme court, who shall, before the first day of October in each year, render to the treasurer of the State a list, setting forth the names of the persons, from whom received, and the amounts received; and pay into the public treasury the total amount, less five per cent. commission, for receiving and accounting for the same; every marriage license, one dollar; every mortgage deed, marriage contract and deed in trust, made to secure debts or liabilities, one dollar, and every other deed conveying title to real estate where the consideration is three hundred dollars or upwards, fifteen cents, payable to the clerk of the county court. All other acts coming in conflict with this is repealed, and this act to be in force from and after its ratification. We have not attempted to give the machinery or details of the act, but only those portions of it which relate to the mode and subjects of taxation.

### CONGRESSIONAL, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senate.—The Senate debated the Retrenchment of the Government Expenditures. Mr. Hunter, in a speech, stated that the present Tariff had answered the expectation of its friends. He differed from the President and Secretary of the Treasury in their plans for raising the revenue. He was opposed to disturbing the Tariff, as being unwise and inexpedient. His speech was pronounced an able and conclusive one.

Messrs. Lane and Smith, Senators from Oregon, were sworn in. Lane drew for the short term, and Smith for the long term. The Indiana contested election case was taken up, and occupied the remainder of the session.

The case of the Indiana Senators was debated several hours. Mr. Pugh moved that the present action be final, which was adopted. The Senate by a vote of 30 to 20 discharged the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the case.

**House.**—The Postal Committee reported a bill conferring discretionary power on the Postmaster General in making mail contracts; which passed.

The Ocean Mail bill was reported, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.—This bill includes \$62,000 for the California mail via Tehuantepec.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, asked leave to introduce a bill extending the Treasury Note bill for two years, which was refused, by a vote of 87 to 111. The entire Pennsylvania delegation, the Black Republicans, and the Americans, voted against the proposition. This is considered indicative of a combined effort to force a modification of the Tariff, so as to produce revenue enough to cancel the existing debt of the country. The subject of the Tariff was discussed until the House adjourned. The speech of Mr. Stephens on Saturday, relative to the Oregon bill, caused intense admiration among the friends of the bill, who spontaneously speak of him as deserting the next Presidency.

**Southern Planter.**—This able agricultural periodical for February has been received, and we commend it to our farming friends as worthy their patronage.

### THE LEGISLATURE

Adjourned on Thursday morning, having been in session a little over three months.

### DEATH WARRANT OF MARION CROPPS.

Sheriff Creamer on Saturday morning received from the Governor, the warrant for the execution of Marion Cropps, convicted for the murder of officer Rigdon. The day fixed is the 18th of March—that being the time also for the execution of young Gambrill and the colored man Sybbs. The Sheriff, together with Mr. Pinkney, deputy States' Attorney, the officers of the jail and representatives of the press, visited the cell, where Cropps is confined, about twelve o'clock. Upon the opening of the heavy gate leading to his apartment, he separated from his brother, who had been previously granted an interview, and stepped aside to receive the outstretched hand of the Sheriff. His complexion, though naturally pallid, is even more so now than ever, and he appears greatly troubled in mind. He also seems to have fallen off in flesh since his arrest and conviction.

Sheriff Creamer addressed him—"Marion Cropps—in the course of my duty, I will read you your death warrant as delivered from the Governor."

Cropps, replied—"God's will, and not mine be done."

The Sheriff then read the warrant. Cropps hung his head during the reading and remained motionless, with the exception that he once or twice passed his hands across his forehead, and finally upon raising his head, his eyes appeared moistened with tears. He made no reply, and the Sheriff continued—"This leaves you but five weeks, during which time you will be under the charge of the warden, and every comfort will be granted you as far as he is able."

The Sheriff shook hands with him, and stepped aside.

Mr. Pinkney approached close to him and said—"Mr. Cropps, will you grant me the satisfaction of answering a question?"

Cropps—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Pinkney—"Did you, or did you not fire that pistol?"

Cropps—"I did not. A man smaller than me fired it. As God is to be my judge, I never fired it."

Mr. Pinkney—"Did you not give your hand as a rest for the gun, while the other person fired? I cannot account for the appearance and smell of gunpowder on your hand when arrested."

Cropps—"I cannot account for it unless it was rubrub—or else that it came from cleaning my gun the day before."

When Cropps was arrested he had a paper in his pocket that had contained rubrub, and persons acquainted with this drug know it makes a stain upon the hand somewhat similar to burnt gunpowder.

While the proceedings below were taking place, Sheriff Hook and deputies arrived from Townsboro with Peter Currie. He was assigned to cell No. 2, but before being placed there, he asked and obtained an interview with Cropps. Currie shook hands with Cropps and said—"Mal, how do you do? We are both alike convinced, and it is all up with us. We must put our trust in God. I am going to do it and rely on Him alone. You had better do the same thing. It is no use for us to try to hide our feelings. There is no hope on this earth for either of us."

### TO THE PUBLIC.

I have the gratification to announce to the public, that arrangements have been made which will place The Daily News upon a substantial pecuniary footing, and enable it to become in all respects one of the leading journals of this country. Rendered thus independent and beyond the reach of improper influences, it will pursue an elevated and independent course, though devoted to the success of the Democratic party, and to such measures as are consistent with its principles. To carry out this object more effectually, it shall be the aim of The Daily News, to restore peace to our troubled country—to ignore past differences—to encourage Democratic leaders to abandon all domestic feuds—and the various organizations of the party to fall into line preparatory to the great battle of 1860.

I shall at an early day secure the additional services of some of the ablest Democratic journalists, of this country, who, with other gentlemen of the editorial corps, will be certain of presenting a paper to the public of unprecedented merit, and worthy of universal support.

W. DRAKE PARSONS, Publisher of The Daily and Weekly News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1859.

**THE WEEKLY NEWS—TO ADVERTISERS.**

THE WEEKLY NEWS has a circulation scarcely inferior to any weekly published in the city, having reached the high figure of over 60,000, and steadily increasing. It thus presents one of the very best, as well as cheapest, advertising mediums to be found, giving to business and other notices not only a wide circulation, but being a Democratic sheet, carries them before a class of readers reached by no other paper. The weekly is published every Thursday morning, and all advertisements should be sent in on or before Wednesday evening.

To our Democratic friends abroad we would say that The Weekly News contains all the news published in the Daily, foreign and domestic, the shipping news, the markets—especially the cattle market—more full and complete than those published in any other paper, the stock list, together with carefully selected literary and miscellaneous matter, and such editorials as will meet the requirements of the National Democracy of the Union.

Sample numbers will be sent whenever requested. Price per annum, \$1 in advance.

### HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

"It has been announced," says the Columbus (Geo.) Times, "that this gentleman will retire from Congress after the present session. This is to be regretted. For sixteen years he has represented Georgia in the National Councils, and never more faithfully and ably than to-day. The horizon of his fame is not narrowed down to Georgia, but compasses the South and the Union. May his armor hang on the walls, bright and burnished—ready for his country's service, but more especially the South, under whose genial sun he was raised, and which is now threatened to be eclipsed by the dark clouds of abolitionism and fanaticism."

We tender our acknowledgments to the Hon. H. M. Shaw, for valuable public documents to the Hon. C. C. Clay, for a copy of his speech on donating lands to the endowment of Agricultural colleges, and to the Hon. T. L. Clingman for a copy of his speech upon the Tariff.

From the Washington Union, Feb. 14. **THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.** We are informed that the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives held last evening a meeting, attended, upwards of seventy persons being present.

Mr. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. Tilton of Ohio and Jenkins of Virginia, chosen Secretaries.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That the Tariff law ought to be extended; 2d. That any action ought to be had on the proposition bills; and 3rd. That the members of the government ought to be as much as possible, consistently with the interest of the public service.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That it is inexpedient to alter the Tariff law of 1857; 2d. That the Treasury-note law be extended; 3d. That the President call his Cabinet and ascertain how the expenses are reduced.

Mr. Dewart, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That it is inexpedient to alter the Tariff law of 1857; 2d. That the Treasury-note law be extended; 3d. That the President call his Cabinet and ascertain how the expenses are reduced.

Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That it is inexpedient to alter the Tariff law of 1857; 2d. That the Treasury-note law be extended; 3d. That the President call his Cabinet and ascertain how the expenses are reduced.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That it is inexpedient to alter the Tariff law of 1857; 2d. That the Treasury-note law be extended; 3d. That the President call his Cabinet and ascertain how the expenses are reduced.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That it is inexpedient to alter the Tariff law of 1857; 2d. That the Treasury-note law be extended; 3d. That the President call his Cabinet and ascertain how the expenses are reduced.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That it is inexpedient to alter the Tariff law of 1857; 2d. That the Treasury-note law be extended; 3d. That the President call his Cabinet and ascertain how the expenses are reduced.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That it is inexpedient to alter the Tariff law of 1857; 2d. That the Treasury-note law be extended; 3d. That the President call his Cabinet and ascertain how the expenses are reduced.

Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That it is inexpedient to alter the Tariff law of 1857; 2d. That the Treasury-note law be extended; 3d. That the President call his Cabinet and ascertain how the expenses are reduced.

Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That it is inexpedient to alter the Tariff law of 1857; 2d. That the Treasury-note law be extended; 3d. That the President call his Cabinet and ascertain how the expenses are reduced.

Mr. McKee, of Mississippi, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1st. That it is inexpedient to alter the Tariff law of 1857; 2d. That the Treasury-note law be extended; 3d. That the President call his Cabinet and ascertain how the expenses are reduced.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, offered the following resolutions:



**BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL**  
**DOCTOR JOHNSTON.**  
The number of this Celebrated Institute is the most correct, speedy, and of effectual remedy in the world for Gleet, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affect of the Nerves, Palpitation of the Heart, Despondence, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nephritis, and all other Venereal and Eruptive Disorders arising from the destructive effects of Venereal matter, both Acute and Chronic. These secret and solitary practices were fatal to their victims than the sting of a scorpion. The most delicate and refined men, brilliant hours of anticipations, rendered unavailing and unproductive.

**YOUNG MEN**  
especially, who are the victims of these diseases, visit, and attend and perform the

thousands of young men of the most exalted and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have entrained listening Senators the thousands of eloquence, or vailed to see the living fire, may call with all confidence.

**Marriage.**

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, of physical weakness, or of any debility, Aneurism, etc., should not marry, unless Dr. Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.

Persons who have been married, and who are suffering from the same, or for the care of

Johnston, the "hero" confide in his  
as a gentleman and confidently rely upon  
skills as a physician

**Organic Weakness**  
immediately cured and full vigor restored.  
This disease is the hereditary most frequent  
aid by those who have become the victims  
improper indulgences. Young persons are  
apt to commit excesses from not being awa  
of the direful consequences that may ensue  
Mental and physical weakness

most serious of those tending to improve  
more than 100 percent? Besides being  
one of the pillars of healthy offspring,  
it is the basis of a healthy and happy  
body and mind state. The average person  
ranged; the physical and mental powers were  
ceased, and the ability, strength, reputation  
and the power of the body, the feeling of the  
most important organs, and the  
Ques.—No. 7, South Frederick street,  
on boxes from Baltimore, Md. East side, up  
a large. Be paid for in observing  
the following:—  
A Cure Warranted, or no Charge. Mail  
is from One to Two Days.

NO MERCURY OR NARCOTIC DRUGS USED.

**DR. JOHNSON,**  
member of the Royal College of Surgeons,  
London, College of Surgeons of the  
eminent College of the United States,  
the greater part of whose life has been spent

the occupation of London, Paris, Philadelphia and other cities, have effected some of the most remarkable cures of the disease. The patient is troubled with ringing in the ears and head, is unable to sleep, great nervousness, being alarmed by the least sounds and headachings, with frequent blacking-out, faintness, with derangement of vision, and other symptoms.

**A Certain Disease.**

When the misguided and imprudent physician prescribes medicines has induced the roots of the painful disease. It too often happens that the patient is made worse by the use of diaphoretics, emetics, purgatives, and other violent remedies. Free from applying to the cause of the disease, and respecting nature, can alone be successful in this fearful disease. The constitutional symptoms of this fearful disease make their appearance in the form of a cold, sore throat, diseased eyes, nose, running in the ears, and other symptoms of internal distress: notes on the shin bones, arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with the rapidity, that it becomes the pulse of the month or the bones of the body are affected, and the patient is consumed, a fearful sight, and a fearful consummation.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands of victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the negligence of ignorant pretenders, who abuse the name of Quack, are perishing by the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else the residue of his life miserable.

**Take Particular Notice!**  
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and by habits which run both body and mind, fitting them for either Business, Study, Sport or Marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholic effects produced by early habits of youth, viz. Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Manly Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Organs.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded; less of memory, Obsession of ideas, Depression of Spirits, Foreboding of Evil, Aversion of Society, Self-Denial, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy  
Organic Weakness.

**Young Men.**  
Who have injured themselves by a  
Practice, indulged in when alone—a habit  
quickly learned from evil companions, or  
school—the effects of which are nightly  
even when asleep, and if not cured renders  
cure impossible, and destroys both mind  
body, should apply immediately  
What a pity that a young man, the hope  
of his country, and the darling of his parents  
should be spatchered from all prospects and

**Marriage.**—*a* soul and body  
the most necessary requisites to promote con-  
jugal happiness. Indeed, without them, the je-  
ne through life becomes a weary pilgrimage,  
the prospects hourly darken to the view; the  
mind becomes shadowed with despair and sin;  
the heart is torn by remorse and grief.

ALL SUCH OPERATIONS PERFORMED  
To Strangers.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last 14 years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. [illegible] witnessed by the Reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which appear again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a still

Dr. JOHNSTON is the only regular Physician advertising to cure private complaints. His remedies and treatment are entirely new, and known to others. Prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe and the first in this country, viz: England, France, the Hospital of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other Physician in the world. His many wonderful cures and most important Surgical operations are a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Those who wish to be cured

and effectually relieved, should shun the numerous trifling impostors, who only ruin the Health, and apply to him:

**Take Notice.**

There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves Physicians, ruining the health of the already sick, that Dr. Johnson deems it necessary say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials or diplomas hang in his office.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing stamp to defray the reply.  
Jan. 6, 1856—LYN.

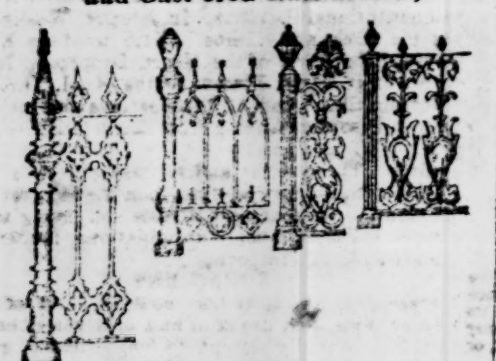
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**EXTENSION** of **SALES** at the  
White and Colored Agents at the  
SALES.



MISCELLANEOUS.

Norfolk Steam Ornamental, Wrought and Cast Iron Rail Works,



NO. 11 WIDE WATER STREET.

THIS establishment is now under successful operation, the proprietor having erected new buildings for the manufacture of these works, with the most modern improvements in machinery for facilitating and perfecting the manufacture of

IRON RAILINGS for Cemetery, Parks, Gardens, Enclosures, Railways, &c. Having on hand the greatest variety of new and elegant patterns, adapted to every taste.

We respectfully solicit our Carolina friends to send us their orders instead of sending them to the North. We pledge ourselves to execute them with neatness and dispatch, and as low as any other establishment, North or South.

SAM. H. HODGINS & CO.

Norfolk Va., April 13, 1854-ly.

ATLANTIC IRON WORKS COMPANY, NORFOLK, VA.

ARE prepared to execute promptly orders to any extent for CASTINGS.

BOILERS, ENGINES.

And all other Machinery. Long experience, combined with the most improved tools, and machinery, will enable us to compete with similar establishments North or South.

Orders directed to "Atlantic Iron Works Company, Norfolk, Va.," will receive strict attention.

The highest Cash price paid for old Cast Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

G. B. DAVIDS, Superintendent.

Dumfries, South H. H. Rogers, President; R. H. Chamberlain, Gen. Mgr. For 1854-ly.

MARBLE WORKS.

CORNER OF GRANT AND ST. JOHN STS. AND IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA.

THE SUBSCRIBER MANUFACTURES TO order and has constantly on hand, a large and superior assortment of Italian and American Marble.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS.

HEAD PIECES, &c., which he offers at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Carving and other description of Lettering neatly executed.

Marble, Granite, Coping, Curbing, Flagstones, &c., furnished for building and other purposes. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

\*Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

JNO. D. COOPER.

April 27, 1854-ly.

FALL-HARDWARE TRADE 1857.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

ALLEN, ROSE & CAPPS.

HEAD OF THE SQUARE.

SIGN OF THE SAWS.

NORFOLK, VA.

AT RECEIVING their Foreign and Domestic Hardware, selected to the wholesale trade, which they offer at reduced prices, and upon as accommodating terms as any other establishment in the United States, such as

Duck Guns, Sporting Guns, Boy's Double and Single Guns.

Log, Trap, Rock Band, and Breast Chains.

Stewart, Mann's, Collins' and A. R. C. Superior long cut Axes.

C. S. grub, Hoes, Ames and other makes Shovel and Spades.

Rodgers & Wostenholms' Scutling, Vices, Bellows, Anvils.

With a large collection of HOUSE-KEEPING articles.

Merchants and consumers are respectfully requested to call and examine.

At the Hardware Store, Head of the Square, Sign of the Saws, Norfolk, Va.

SEP 29

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN OF

WE WOULD SAY TO OUR FRIENDS

and friends that we are fully prepared, with the best workmen and materials, to execute any orders in our line, such as Roofing, Gutting, Spouting, House and Ship Plumbing, Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., executed in the best manner, at shortest notice, STOVES AND HOT AIR FURNACES of all kinds, put up in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

We also have on hand, and are manufacturing the largest and best assortment of all kinds of Copper, Tin, Brass, Sheet Iron and Japanese Ware, at Wholesale and Retail, lower than any other establishment in Virginia.

ETHEREAL AND COAL OILS, and LAMPS of all patterns for using it.

For, Deep Well and Cistern PUMPS, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Bar and Sheet Lead, Copper, &c.

We would solicit an examination of our Stock. Having extended our Store and largely increased our facilities with the experience of 20 years of the Senior Partner, and all the advantages that can be derived from new improvements, in machinery, &c., we are enabled to compare favorably with any house North or South.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WILLIAM D. ROBERTS, JR. & CO.

28 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

NOTICE.

LIVERY STABLES.

I RETURN MY SINCERE THANKS

to my friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, and ask a continuance of the same. I shall always keep on hand fine horses, vehicles, &c. for hire, and also board horses either by the single meal, week, month, or year.

It will be my pleasure to accommodate and oblige those who may favor me with their patronage, and therefore will always be prepared to furnish good horses and vehicles.

Stables, on Road street, nearly opposite the old Bank.

CHAS. B. BROTHERS.

E City, July 14 1857.-ly

HAWKS.

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 24 volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1703 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. Volume of 561 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say \$2 15 in cloth binding, \$3 in Library sheep, and \$3 25 in half calf. It will be sent over by Cash.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise, free of postage, on receipt of the price, or both volumes for \$4 cloth, \$4 50 sheep, or \$5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents, or others, who buy to sell again.

R. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1853.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE this day (Jan. 8) associated with me

in the Upholstering and Paper Hanging business, Messrs. A. WATKINS and WILLIAM BOOTH, Jr. The business will be conducted by the Junior partners, under the name of W. M. A. WATKINS & CO.

A continuation of the patronage of my former customers, is most respectfully solicited for the new firm.

W. M. A. WATKINS.

Norfolk, Feb. 10, 1857.

COOK STOVES, COOK STOVES.

AT THE DEPOT, Roanoke Square, you can buy

a Stove that can be relied on, or in other words, it will not break in a week after you put it up—we have no auction goods.

[16]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERWOOD & YOUNG,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS



AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NO. 14 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

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THE POETICAL WORKS OF

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of his Life by J. R. LOWELL and N. P. WILCZ.

Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.

34 BECKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

Nov. 23, 1853. 15-2m.

Sign of the Circular Saw.

ALLEN, ROSE & CAPPS

HEAD OF MARKET SQUARE.

ARE OPENING their new and beautiful

House-keeping Articles, such as

Coffee and Tea Pots, Octagon style,

Patent Coffee Pots with Steamers, Chafing Dish

Walters in sets and dozens, Fancy Pans,

Porcelain lined Planchettes, Copper,

Old English style Grid Irons, fluted bars,

All Brass Fenders, Polished Steel Shovel

Horse Shoe Nails,

Wrought and Cast Iron Kettles,

HEAVY GOODS.

Trace, Log and Back Band Chains,

Elwell's Wedding, Hiking and Grabbing Hoes

Spades, Shovels and Forks, Cut, Wrought and

Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Mill, Circular Saws

Cross-Cut Saws,

Stocks and Dies, Hammers, Screw Plates.

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BOOK MANUFACTORY.

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Book Bindery is in full operation, and they are

prepared to manufacture

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as reasonable terms as any establishment in

the United States.

Merchants of Courts and Bank officers,

will find it greatly to their advantage to have

their Blank Books made at our establishment, as

no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction

both as regards quality and price.

Bookbinders, Stationers, Book Binders

and Blank Book Manufacturers,

No. 19 Main Street, head of Market Square,

Elizabeth City, Dec. 7-5m.

NOTICE.

THE sub. either leaves to state that having

taken the entire interest of C. M.

LAVERTY in the late firm of White & Laverty,

takes this method of stating that he will carry

on the business on his own account, hoping by

strict attention to a portion of the very liberal

patronage heretofore extended to him—

to be at the old stand, corner of Main and Water

streets.

R. WHITE.

Elizabeth City, Dec. 7-5m.

100 MISSES CLOTH RAGLANS.

JUST opened at the Bee Hive,

230 Long Shawls new styles—just opened

at a low price.

Great inducements are offered in Blankets at

the Bee Hive.

Dress Goods of all kinds reduced 25 per cent

at the Bee Hive.

50 per cent Irish Linen, Splendid quality, at 23

cts per yard, worth 50, greatest bargains of the

season.

1000 yds Printed 4-0 Druggists at 50 cts per

yard at the Bee Hive.

Exquisite and new styles of Shawls.

White Flannels at great bargains at the

Bee Hive, under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk.

Dec. 28

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

FALL STYLES OPENED THIS DAY AT

THE BEE HIVE.

EMBRACING all the new styles of Cloaks of

the very best styles and Materials—Splendid

Regalia Cloaks, Velvet, Black and all colors

and shawls.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

A complete assortment now on hand. Mantilla

and other new styles of Shawls.

Valentia, Vyndere stripes, very handsome, en-

tirely new, Delaines, Stripes, all wool plain

cloaks—everything in the market in the way

of dress goods.

PIKNETS, BLANKETS.

From the finest English Rose to the commonest

Servants, superior stock of Silks. Every one

knows our prices are far below any other house

in the city.

BEE HIVE, Norfolk, Va.

Dec 12

JAS. SMITH.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

OPENED this day at the Bee Hive, a splendid

assortment of Black Cret Shawls.

Black Shawls with Plush Borders.

Black Shawls with Brocade Borders.

Black Shawls with Chienli Borders.

Black Shawls with Merisette Borders.

Black Shawls, at the Bee Hive.

Black Shawls with Bay Borders at the

Bee Hive.

Colored Shawls in all colors and prices.

CLOAKS.

1000 Cloaks just opened at great bargains,

Silk Robes in great variety,

Black Silks, the largest assortment in the State.

The Bee Hive is under Johnson's Hall, Nor-

folk, Va.

Dec 23

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING;

OR JERUSALEM AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, & AS IT IS TO BE.

By DR. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary

to Jerusalem. With a Steel Portrait of

the Author by Sartain. Also Chromographic

Illustrations in ten oil colors, Perspective Pa-

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Steel Engravings by Sartain, J. C. Buttre, Dick

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The Engravings will be executed in the high-

est style of art, from Photographs and original

designs illustrating the various phases of the

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ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL, MODERN AND

MILLENNIAL.

Also, Restoration of the Temple and City as

invested by Titus.—Notices of Jewish, Chris-

tian, and Heathen Antiquities—The Present

Political and Moral Condition—Future Pros-

pects, &c.

This work is the result of investigations made

during three and a half years' residence in the

Holy City, with facilities for prosecuting re-

searches never heretofore enjoyed. It was a

determination with special reference to the eluci-

dation of the Holy Scriptures, the Talmud, the

Works of Josephus, the Crusaders, and Pilgrim

Chronicles. The many valuable discoveries

made in the Temple Enclosure, and other sacred

localities, to which Dr. Barclay was admitted

by special permission, with permission to explore

those hallowed spots, so jealously guarded for